Our Canada Correspondence.

Toronto, Canada West, Sept. 7, 1855.

Prip on the New York and Brie Railroad—The Niagar Trip on the New Fork and Brie Kairout—The Stage—The Fulls and the New Railway Suspension Bridge—The Lake Steamers—The City of Toronto, and its Condition— The Police—The Jast—Identification of a Man Charged with a Murder eight years ago in Ireland—Curious Coin-cidence—The Canada Prix Essay—The Produce of Campla-The Stability of its Banks-Its Attachment to Great

allroad. I yet see, on each succeeding trip, some attrac-ve land-capes, vales and rivers, to absorb my attention re-impress me with the fact that there is no route by so continuously varied and beautiful. With all the safety, and polite attention. The visiter to the ls of Niagara can now reach Buffalo at nine o'clock same night via, the New York and Eric Railroad, nching off from Hornellsville on the Central line. The fed scenery cannot be equalled in any part of the ng its branches, there are used over one hundred and rty engines, keeping in employ more than three hun-d and fifty men; there are 75 or 80 in the machine whom everything pertaining to the am-engine can be made or repaired at an emergency. at of territory and its casualties comparatively triffing, writing of railreads I must, however, remark, that if ble track, accidents by collision would be almost im This subject should engage the serious con

deration of the American press.

The falls of Niagara have never attracted more visitor n are there this summer. People came not only from ry part of the United States, but from Europe and its

very part of the United States, but from Europe and its ontinent. The Cataract House, on the American side, has been full every week, and the Clifton, on the Canada die, was so thronged for the last fortnight that several sersons were greatly disappointed in not being able to procure accommodation, and in being obliged to pay, at ome inferior house, the same amount per diem as would be charged at first class hotels.

The new railway suspension bridge at Niagara City is he most stupendous structure at present on this continent, and I must confess that when crossing in the railway cars over this great connecting link between the republic and the British Provinces, I felt some slight senation of fear, though the largest trains pass over the ridge without causing the slightest vibration. The railwad bridge is entirely independent of that for foot pasengers and vehicles, and is suspended on either side rom from towers unchored in solid rock; the height of the owers on the American side is 88 feet; on the Canada die, 73; the length of the span of the bridge is 882 feet, and the elevation of the flooring above the river is 234 eet. The attructure is capable of sustaining an aggregate very the contract of the system of 12,400 tons.

You take the cars at Clifton to Niagara town, situated

cet. The structure is capable of sustaining an aggregate wight of 12.400 tons.

You take the cars at Clifton to Niagara town, situated ear the mouth of the river of the same name, and the nitrance to that magnificent spread of water, Lake Onario. There you will be met by the Zimmermann, a ew steamer, commanded by that old favortie son of leptone. Capt. Molloy, whose courtesy and skill bring o the beat more than an average amount of pleasure-cekers between Toronto and the Falls. The Zimmermann is one of the swiftest lake steamers now on the raters.

aters. This city has improved wonderfully within the last few his city has improved wonderfully within the last few is in its general appearance, and presents innumerate new buildings and new streets. As a commercial it ranks high in the provinces, and immigration has feed to increase its population nearly one-first during wyears. The inhabitants are not a little proud of it progress, and of the position which they heretofore at industrial exhibitions, and which they now hold he present Palace of Arts in Paris, whither they have a goodly array of the productions of nature and their and ingenuity of the people—amongst which it mention a series of the most artistically executed atings of Indian scenery and Indian life, the products of Mr. Paul Cane, an eminent artist of this city, appent several years amongst the various tribes, and see studie would hold an enviable contrast with any america or Europe.

e studio would hold an enviable contrast with any nerica or Europe.

The grant of Europe is a remarkable fact connected with the police m which is worthy of note, though it may be occar by the growth and mixed character of the population to be grown or the contrast of the population of the constable, Mr. George L. Allen-since inted governor of the jail. I recollect men and in one of my letters about that time they were sufficient for the preservation of the of the town, and that a street outrage, a drunken lor a house robbery, was a thing almost unknown, solice force now numbers forty men and a chief, and cannot keep the town as it was in 1850-51. There now street stabbings and outrages, and even recenttreet stabbings and outrages, and even recent-was a most disgraceful riot among the firemen constabulary. What the cause arises from I but I understand that the heads of the Police

ow not leut i understand that the heads of the Police partment have asked Mr. Allen, the governor of the l, to resume his old post of chief constable at a salary-90 sterling a year, more than double the sum he was id when he held that office formerly. While visiting the jail on Wednessay last, an extraoracy coincidence occurred. It appears that some few yes since a man, who goes by the name of Simon Kelly, ierted that his name was Hawkins, and that he was e of the murderers of Mr. Patrick Clark—a landed projector, brother of Sir John Clark of Dublin, and a matrate—who was shot near the town of Nenagh, in the unity of Tipperary, about the year 1847, and for which me two men, named Hayes and Rice, have since been avicted and executed. Mr. Clark was riding acound domain, superintending some extensive improvested and executed. Mr. Clark was riding acound omain, superintending some extensive improves, when he was shot by Hayes and Rice, and vidence went to show that when the runate gentleman was felled to the ground ins, who subsequently fled and could not be completed the work of death by stabbing their vicin the abdomen with a pistol bayonet. Kelly (or Hawnon being arrested here, declared that his name was awkins; that he was from that next of the Old ough he admitted that he was from that part of the Old suntry, he persisted in not knowing anything of the surder of Mr. Clark. I had just returned from seeing ally (or Hawkins.) amongst all the other prisoners, and as scated in the office of the jail, where the Governor ough he had no doubt of the prisoner being the real simon pure." was telling me that he feared they should obliged to discharge him for want of identification—at is moment a gentleman was announced, who, on enter, told Mr. Allen that he had been accosted in the reet by an old policeman from Nenagh, who told him at he knew Hawkins. The man, whose name is Bird, as then called in, and gave such an accurate descript of the personal appearance and the physique of Hawns, that Mr. Allen said there was no doubt of the prisonering the man. Kelly was then confronted with Mr. Allen said there was no doubt of the prisonering the man. Kelly was then confronted with Mr. Allen said there was no doubt of the prisonering the man is read the physique of the prisonering the man is the said to him. "I strongly of opinion your name is not Kelly, you are wikins, I am sure of it." The prisoner smiled, and said at was "a queer thing." He was then removed, and il be sent home to Ireland, if, in passing through the ates, some patriotic lawyer, who "loves the rich Irish sque," does not sue out a wit of habeas corpus, and tain his discharge, & lat Thomas Kane, an alleged murrer, who was arrested in New York under the Ashurn treaty, brought before the courts on habeas corpus addischarged on was the contracted of the members of the Coroner's inquest on the authority of the magistrate in Ireland who issued the strant for his arrest. The "coincidence" above under to its that more than eight years ago I was e of the members of the Coroner's inquest on the dy of Mr. Clark, and the first identification of the man nom we then learned to be his principal muderer, now ke place in my presence, on a casual visit to the jail, ne four thousand miles distant from the scene of the trage.

four thousand miles distant from the scene of the ge.

prize escay on Canada, which has been lately led to Mr. J. Sheridan Hogan, a gentleman of great ry merits, is a work of much interest, not only to unit desiring an intimate knowledge of the council of the geological features, the climate, the early re. the manufactures, trade, commerce, clicasgriedlure, municipal system, and the governor Canada. By Mr. Hogan's essay I learn that add exceeds the most productive States in the Union heat, peas, rye, barley, outs, buckwheat, lay, dax, hops, maple sugar and potatoes. Of natural products, he says that "timber is d only to that of agriculture in important of the council of th which may tall quebec." Six hundred and fifty thousworth of timber was exported from Canada ed States in the year 1855. The value of the the fisheries exported in the same year was one than £15,000 worth of which was sent to

GOO more than LIS,000 worth of which was cent to United crates.

a treating of the banks, Mr. Hogan says: "The money system of Canada is carried on by means of incorated banks, and if proof were required of how wisely we have been conducted, and how healthy the mertie interests of the Colony are under them, the fact I for a period of nineteen years there has not been a too bank in the same time in the fact is to a period of nineteen years there has not been as of 507 banks which had recently suspended payment, whose noises were pronounced worthless." The ter of the essay having graphically depicted aystem of government under which the colony attained prosperity and advancement, concludes whose notes were pronounced worthiess. The
fer of the essay, having graphically depicted
aystem of government under which the colony
astained prosperity and advancement, concludepts: "Canada, in its present position to Great Britain
by be looked upon as a married son. He has
ouse of his own to care for. He has his own formamake. He has his own children to look after and profor. But these children cling around their grandher-Britain's lines. They have his takes of his glory,
ther are made manly. They drink in his lessons of
dom, and they are made good. They are warmed
h his and their own forefathers' patriotism, and they
prepared as on a recent occasion, to lavish their treaes in his support, and to shed their heart's blood, if
das be to maintain his freedom and to bear alout his
or. Such scoper, and a rich and magnificent country,
mot but have a great and glorious desting."
learn that the crops of this year are more than usuabundant, and that Canada will have a surplus of
s ten millions bushels of wheat beyond that required
home cousumption. If the trimean war continues
the will be ample market for the grain.
see gas works are in the course of erection, Mr. Brick,
eugineer of Philadelphia, having obtained the couct. He has, however, been in a fix, by the custom
are retaining some of his goods as under appraisement,
his he has had little sympthy from the Toronto manuturers, who say that he could have obtained the couet that though he obtained the contract, they are enal to a participation of the funds for the supply of the
wasterial."
he weather is cool. The thermometer has been down

and without any public or private desire for annexation, the province is "going ahead."

When the ambulatory Parliament meets here in October, there will be an ample field for the discussion of political and local matters, and I think they will form an interesting feature for a series of letters to Tun Naw Youx Hanald, the only paper from your city that is to be seen in the hands of every merchant, or man of mind and letters in this town.

J. K.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1855.
The Action of the Democrate—The Anti-Maine Law Men Cheated—Democratic Nominations—Fusionism—Whig gism—New Catholic Church—A Horticultural Curiosity— New Works in Press-Relief for the Norfolk Sufferers-

Botton Theatre, de., de.
The action of the Democratic State Convention in The action of the Democratic State Convention in nominating Mr. Beach for Governor, was so generally ex-pected that no one has expressed any surprise. The dodge will prove agood one, if the opponents of the Maine law shall prove themselves such asses as to support the Springfield gentleman, after the very strong specimens of the cold shoulder which he has laid before them. His "confidential letter" to Col. Wright has not one word in it about the liquor law. For all that it contains, it might as well have been addressed to a convention of gentlemen having in view the suppression of cannibalism in the Feelee Islands as to opponents of the "coercion act." Noris this all; I learn from a good source, that when he was waited on by some of the men who first nominated him, who inquired of him what be would do under certain circumstances, Mr. Beach replied that he would not oppose any democratic nomination, and that should the democratic convention nominate any other person than himself, he would not accept that of the "Liberal Union Party," but should support the democratic nomi-nee. He has not, it should seem, even given any encour-egement to the anti-Maine law men, and their nomination of him is inexplicable, except on the ground that they were deluded into it by the mis-representations of tion of him is inexplicable, except on the ground that they were deluded into it by the mis-representations of wire-pulling politicians. That, after the contemptuons insults they have received, they will continue to support him, is not to be supposed, unless they are the completest guils that ever were duped by knave; and that is no the character which they have always borne, as well with foce as among friends. They have ever passed for being, to say the least of their characters, as bright as the best of their neighbors, and one does not readily believe that such men will amuse the public by gorging themselves on such indigestible things as bare house. Even the democratic convention did not say one word against the Maine law, or pledge its nominess either to its modification or repeal. One vaguely worded resolve it did pass, that may be found sufficiently strong to deceive some people, but not many.

Mr. Stetson, who was nominated for Lieut. Governor, is an old hunker, who voted against Charles Summer for Senator, in the Legislature of 1851. Mr. Fleid, the candidate for Serverary of State, was a coalitionist, and represented Berkbinie, in part, in the Legislature of 1854. Mr. Lord, who stands merely for the time, for the Attorney-Generalship, is a hunker. Mr. Buttrick, the candidate for State Treasurer, is worth all the rest of the ticket will have to be recast.

The delegates at large are Charles G. Greene. B. F. Butter, N. J. Lord, and Whiting Griswold, the latter gentleman having been elected in consequence of the whining entreaties of his friend Whiting, after the nomination for He Governovship had been refused to him. All the delegates at large are Charles G. Greene. B. F. Butter, N. J. Lord and Whiting Griswold, the latter gentleman having been elected in consequence of the whining entreaties of his friend Whiting, after the nomination for the Governovship had been refused to him. All the delegates are hunkers, though all but Mr. Lord wore once out the Governovship had been refused to him. All the delega wire-pulling politicians. That, after the contemptuous

that quarter. The more I see of our poli ical condition, the more I am convinced that if the whigs had moved early and vigorously, they would have had a better chance than any other party to carry the State. What they can now do, I am unable to form any opinion. They neglected that golden moment which comes but once to any party, and probably will not have it again in their power to choose between extinction and victory.

The new Catholic house of worship on the corner of Howard and Albany streets, will be dedicated on the 23d of September. Like most such edifices received by the old church, it is a noble building.

Mr. Adams, one of our most edicient police officers, is roising what he calls an "Irish dahlia," which the Corrier pronounces one of the rarest hortcultural curiosities of the day. The stalk is already eight feet in height, and upon the top is a taff of green leaves some twelve inches in circumierence. Here is as yet very little fragrance, but upon pressing the leaves between the fingers a gentle oder issues, which is unlike that of any plant we ever saw but yet not unpleasant. The plant will be in full bleom in the course of ten days. The seed was imported from Wexford, Ireland. This may be interesting to that portion of your readers who love flowers, those "smilling mants of the provingial earth," as Aschylus finely calls them.

Little, Brown & Co. announce a large number of new

them.

Little, Brown & Co. announce a large number of new publications. The most important of these is a reprint natice, first at the most important of these is a reprint of Chalmers' edition of the British Essayists, including The Tatler," "The Spectator," "The Rambler," "The Adventurer," The Beldier," The Lounger," The Adventurer," The Idier," The Lounger," The Adventurer," The Connoissen," &c. &c. The series will be uniform with that of "The British Peets," published by the same house, and will extend to 58 volumes, commencing with the Tatler, in three volumes, to be issued in tectober. There will be biographics and historical notes attached to each work.

A new edition of Spenser, edited by Professor Child, of Cambridge, will soon be published by Little Brown & Co. Great poins have been taken to make this edition perfect; but I doubt of its being made any way superior Mr. Hillard's edition of Spenser, which was published sixteen years ago, and the getting up of which was so creditable to that elegant scholar.

Professor Brown's new work on Political Economy, farming an octavo of 550 pages, is in press by the same house. This, it is maderatood, will be quite an original work, but as the learned author is a stiff protectionist, i suppose we shall have Fachel's dry bones dothed with at least the appearance of life in them. It won't do, however, protection having been very particularly damned long ago. A rejected tragedy could not be in a worse entition.

condition.

You will see that we are beginning to more in the work of reading assistance to the afflicted people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The meeting resterday, was a good one, and promises to lead to creditable results. Many thousands of dollars might be raised here if people would give according to their means, as some certainly with.

Mr. Nelson of the Middlesex district, has resigned his Mr. Nelson of the Middlesex district, has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, preparatory, as is supposed, to taking one of the judge-ships on the bench of our new Superior Court. Report has been very bray in disposing of all the five judge-ships, but nothing is known as to their disposition. The Chief Justiceship would seem to lie between Mr. Clifford, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. E. A. Hoar.

Mr. Morris has accepted the place on the Common Pleas bench, which makes a vacancy in our Congressional significant. Mr. Foster, who used to be much thought of for Congress in the Tenth district, is now not much considered. He has made hitmed too cheap, and has exhibited too great a readiness to serve his country at Washington.

shrbited too great a resonness to set Monday evening, The Boston theatre will open next Monday evening, then "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented—fire, Darrow as Beatrice, and Benedick by Mr. Belton, leing his first appearance in America. The company of and year will be substantially retained at the Boston, and Mr. Barry will present many novelties in course of the season.

The Encampment at Camp Ringgold.

Avon Springs, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1855.

On a heantiful spot of ground, situate about a mile from the Sulphur Springs, the 60th Regiment New York State Militia is now encamped, under the command of Colonel R. B. Van Valkenburg, who, we learn, is one of

the most efficient officers in the State.

Among the notables here may be mentioned Inspect eneral Bruce, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. Duryea, 5th Brigade, brother and three sisters; Commissary-General Ward, N. Y., and lady, and Capt. W. H. Browne, late New York Volunteers-the two latter gentlemen represent the ermy of the late war with Mexico. Apropos: Speaking of the late war, to morrow will be the anniversary of the the late war, to morrow will be the anniversary of the capture of the castle of Chapultepee, and the storming of the city of Mexico, and will be colebrated with great enthusiasin by the admirers of Scott, and the festivities will be concluded by a grand ball at the United States Hotel in the evening. The whole neighborhood of the camp is one festive carnival, where joy and hilarity are attested by the smilling faces of the laddes, and visiters generally, and yet nothing inconsistent with discipline occurs to mar the general enjoyment. As I write this the tuns of the "Regne's march," accompanied by derisive laughter, reluies my ear. On inquiring the cause of this novel display, it appears that some country "shortboy" has been evicted from the camp, in consequence of falsely conceiving himself to be entitled to the full franchises thereof.

I must finish this, as the review tendered Generals Buryea and Ward is about coming off. I see more New York faces as I write. Still they come.

The Thanksgiving just recommended by Gov. Price, of New Jersey, to be held on the 4th of October, is intended for a special recognition of the blessings showered upon us by Provisiones, in the successful barvests and exemption from disease, and is not intended to superased the annual thanksgiving, which is usually held in November.

Lina, Peru, July 27, 1855. Lina, Peru, July 27, 1856.
Captain Hatch's Emploring Expedition to the Head Waters
of the Amazon—Its Auxiliaries and Prospects—New Line of American Steamers between Valparates and

I arrived at Callao on the 24th ult., and on landing ! was asked where I came from. I replied the States; and next, "Have you the New York Herald"—none had been received, because they had to pass the Post Office per English steamer Bogota, from Panama. I at once took the cars for Lima; and no sooner had I took my lodgings, than the same line of inquiries were made for the HERALD. Had two, dated 13th and 22d of June, which the HERALD. Had two, dated 13th and 22d of June, which I loaned; and so eager were they to get a sight of it that two and three would read it together. I had other papers, but none seemed to be cared for. Many who subscribe for your paper at this place never get them. You must use great care in putting up the HERALDS in the envelope, or they will be abstracted. I saw Capt. Hatch this morning. I find him a full sized Yankee. He will start today under the nature of the patterns of the same of th

Ton mist use great care in putting up the Haraths in the envelope, or they will be abstracted. I saw Capt. Hatch this morning. I find him a full sized Yankee. He will start to-day under the patronage of the government, (General Castillea,) on an exploring expedition from this city for the head waters of the Amazon, and thence to the eastern borders of Peru.

Mr. Hatch is a gentleman of great energy and high scientific attainments. He has been over the same route before, as Yankees generally do, upon his individual resources. He has twenty-six picked men, mostly Americans, who have had expecience in California. He has just procured funds from the government for the outfit and other necessary expenses. In most all the villages on his route the pastor is Alcalde, and he has letters to them directing them to furnish anything needed. He will be absent eight months. Each man will be paid one thousand dollars for his services when he returns. Many think he will return with tidings of greater riches than California or any other gold region yet discovered—that he will find jewels of the richest and rarest value and beauty. Great events are anticipated as the reward of the enterprise. Certain it is that no portion of the American continent possesses such a field for enterprise, and should our countryman succeed it will add another page to American glory.

This is the winter season, and like January with you business is dull, and until the regular season for business arrives, it must continue duil. The recent revolution has not only cost the country ninety-five millions, but the great waste which armies cause, will cripple all at home. It is all past, and appearances of quiet are evident; yet such is the change able character of the inhabitants that no one can tell how long it will remain so. It is expected that a regular line of American steamers will commence running between Valparaiso and Panama about the first of January next. The English mall generally arrives about one or two days previous to the United States mill,

long.

I shall be in this portion of the country for some time, and will give you everything of interest, passing from time to time.

P.

Our California Correspondence.

Gold Mines of Post Oxford-Inexhaudible Nature of the California Gold Fields—Bankers, Brokers, "Bursters," Swindlers—Light House of the Pacific, and the Attention (!) of the Government to the Mercantile Interests the Pacific Coast.

the Pacific Coast.
You can form some idea of the probable extent of the gold in California when I tell you that Port Orford is on the Pacific coast, near the line of Oregon Territory, and nearly four hundred miles from the central gold mines in nearly four hundred miles from the central gold mines in the vicinity of Grass Valley, and nearly all the interme-diate space has been found to produce gold. The mines of California were never more productive than they are at present; and as for any prospect that they ever can be exhausted, we might as well expect the sea to have all the fish taken out, or the subterranean regions of Penn-sylvania to yield up all its coal and from. I have seen no mines in California that second to promise a profession by wines in California that seemed to promise or perform better than these. They are six or seven miles north of Port Orford, and right on the beach. The miners have to leave their work after a gale, for the waves flood their work. They scrape the soil and gravel right up off the surface and wash the gold out to the amount of an average of five to eight dollars a day per man. Two or three men own, under ordinary land titles, the productive beach for some distance; but it cannot be supposed that a land ti-tle for a quarter section of agricultural lands can hold such a breadth of mining land as this at Port Orford. such a oreath of mining land as this at Port Orford. They lack bands and they lack capital, and withal they are coining money. They are paying three dollars a day for men and boarding them, and that is considered good pay, even here. One six-horse-power engine, to supply water and give them a motive power to do their washing, and an outlay of two or three thousand dollars. washing, and an outlay of two or three thousand dollars in machinery here, would soon amass a fortone. Mining in California will not, in my opinion, very soon get all, or principally, into the hands of capitallists and associated labor. The bulk of it may eventually be done in that way, but there is too much chance, too many big nuggets, and too much excitement in prospecting to make the business of digging gold subside into the regular labor of coal delying and from mining. You may hear less about gold being taken down to the large towns and going off to the States than formerly, but you may depend upon it that it is not from any scarcity of production. The bursting up of all the principal bankers in San Francisco has swindled and reduced to beggary many a poor hardworking man and woman here; but better days are coming, and if will be a long time before any knave that chooses to put up a shingle with "Banker" on it, can get deposites of gold ad Matson from confiding Californians.

a poor hardworking man and woman here; but better any knave that chooses to put up a shingle with "Banker" on it, can get deposites of goid and linduan from confiding Californians.

Chests, old stockings and secret corners are now the lankers that receive the deposits of most of the accumulating Californians. There probably never was a much goid in the State as at this time; but confidence has been so broken that investments, or any laying out or showing of money are not to be thought of. Real estate in Sacramento, Ean Francisco and other places is held for higher prices than buyers are disposed to pay. Ientis are too high, and must come down. A hundred and twenty dollars a month for a little box six feet square to sell segars in does not pay.

The coast, all the way from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colembia, is an from bound one. It is very picture-sque, a large share of it being heavily wooded. But there is one thing that is not picture-sque, and that is the government light houses. Ever since Commander Wilkes left one of the ships of his exploring expedition at Cape Deappointment, on the Colembia filver bar, no x some fifteen years since, this coast has had one "rich argossy" after another dashed on the rough shores by the relentless waves. There are some fifteen or twenty millions' worth of shipping on this coast, and not a light house north of Fan Francisco harbor. I beg pardon of President Fierce, Secretary Gutthrie and Eceretary Dubbin ail together. There are—at least in the government books —two lighthouses, and much light they must throw across the path of the benighten mariner, for neither of them has as yet got a lantern. But the light The unfortunate shipwreeks echo "where" Now, look at the way those things are managed. I have made diligent inquiries, and fine the path of the hemistance harbor, on doubt, draw their pay. But where is the light The unfortunate shipwreeks cho "where" Now, look at the way those things are managed. I have made diligent inquiries, and fine the same to the lighthouse

Our Oregon Correspondence.

POIRTLAND, Oregon, Ang. 9, 1855.
The Calville Gold Mines—A Rioky Venture—Crope—Prot pects of Oregon in the Future—Crote Sam's Mail Arrangements in Oregon and Washington Territories.

The activity and excitement respecting the Colville

mines do not carry off the people as fast as was anticipated. Many begin to think the Oregon gold mines a swindle. I do not; but the difficulties and uncertainty are so great that many are cautious about voturing. The steam er Columbia, Capt. Dall, has just arrived from Son Francisco with quite a number of miners on board, but late arrivals here bring accounts that damp their arder greatly. In the first place, it is as yet oncertain how far the accounts of the great finding of gold can be relied on. Then, the Indians are hostile and numerous, and in the British interest, and they say American shall

not work the mines. Then, after arriving here from San Francisco, a journey of searly a thousand miles, the troubles have only just commenced. An express just came down from the fulles, and I have had a talk with him. He gives the details of the journey to the mines, and an idea of the time, material and expenses required. Steamer's little time, unterial and expenses required. Steamer a little say up the Columbia, then cause, then mules or houses, then cause again, or boat, and so no for about 575 miles. It entails enormous expense, and at this time shere are no provisions at the mines, I should judge from accounts.

that it would cost a man from 25 to 50 delians a day to keep soul and body together, and the comfortable propect of getting an arrow through the midril, or be bay onetted by, a Britisher in the disguise of an indian. If all these are overcome there seem as yet no reliable accounts of the grid except vague runner. I don't think I shall start for the mines just yet. The express man who came down says he did not give any one any advice on the subject, but leaves ever one to make up his mind for himsel, and do just as he pleases. If those who go don't findgold, they may make up their minds to find something eise. I have no doubt but they lisee the elephant to the tip of his probosels. Oregon is constantly and steadily increasing in weath and prosperity, and filling up with a steady, good population. No part of California that I have seen exhibits as many evidences of a good state of society as this little village—I beg their pardon—this large town of Portland. On the west bank of the Williamette the main street parallel with the river, and high above all danger of flood, and lined on both sides with two and three story brick and frame stores and houses, with two or three steamers snorting in the river, gives one an itea of business. There are serveral churches here, two seminaries, and as many pretty girls, lovely women and fat babies as you can find in any village on the North river or in old Connecticut. On the arrival of the ateamer every one is on the gas rive to see the Heazin. The express companies run finele Sam's mails all out of sight, and on them is the principal dependence for news. Bon't you think they have such splendid arrangements at the Post Office Department as to have a mail from San Francisco to Astoria twice a month; and, though the same steamer comes up here to Portland, yet there is no contract with the company to bring the mail any farther than Astoria. As an accommodation, the captain of the Columbia bringe up the bags for this place. All the mails for Fort Vanouver and above, on the Columbi

The Great Saguenny.

NOTES OF A TRIP VIA THE HUDSON, SARATOGA, LAKE
CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL, TO THE GREAT SAGUENAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1855.

Having just returned from theme plus uitra of pleasure

Having just returned from these plus ultra of pleasure avel in Canada, I would gladly do what I can to induce the numerous readers of the Henard to take the same excursion. When I was in Quebec two years ago I was

travel in Canada, I would gladly do what I can to induce the aumorous readers of the Harain to take the same excursion. When I was in Quebec two years ago I was told that if I would see the grand and sublime in nature I must go up the river Saguenay. I remembered having seen the Seven Mile Mirror, a punorama which gave views of Nisgara river, the Falls, the Thomsand Isles, the Fapada Montreal and Quebec, closing with the towering rocks on the banks of the Saguenay.

We left New York on the lause Newton, and the next day reached Saratoga, where we stopped two days, looking upon the gay seekers for husbands and the grave seekers for health. Alas, how many of both are dooned to leave with heavy disappointed hearts. As we were not in search of either, we left these scenes of gaiety on a bright and beautiful morning and were soon on board the steamer America sailing over lake Champlain. The shores of this lake are so varied and picturesque that we should like a ride through it on these nest and beautiful steamers every year. We reached Rouse's Foint in good season, and went by the cars from there to Montreal and arrived at Coleman's Montreal House in time or tea. The next day being Sunday we went to the great Freuch Cathedral and were shown to one of the front pews in this vast edifice, where we vitnessed the imposing evenuouse of the Catholic service, and afterwards listened to an eloquent sermon in French.

But our purpose is not to describe Montreal with its churches, its manneries, its beautiful mountain drives, &c. &c., which so many of your readers are familiar with so we step on beard the John Munn, whose chimneys are beleding forth volumes of dark amoke, and after a pleasant night on the boat, we find ourselves the next morning at Quebec, alongvide of the steamer Siguenay. Capt. E. Sward, on which we take our passage for the unknown scenes beyond. The boat is of directly, and we soon see from the dock the Falls of Montmorency and the beautiful and highly cultivated island of Orleans. The stranger on the St.

shall say, the termination of steamboat navigation. Our company scarce take time to eat their breakfast, for which the early rising and cool, bracing air has given them an excellent appetite, so much are they shoulded by he wonderful scenes through which they are passing. The two most remarkable points on the river are Cape Etc. nité and the Trinity, or Irois Ferers. These are near cach other, and as the steamer gibles slowly through the dark still water, our travellers gaze in silent admiration at the mighty mass of solid rock rising from fifteen to eighteen hundred feet above them: after the boat has passed a common exclanation is, Well, I am not disappointed. The shores, for the whole sixty miles, present the same rugged, boid appearance, being all high, and remined us more than anything we have seen, of Lake George. At Ha Ha Hay there are saw mills and two small French villages, at one of which we were surprised to find they were building a ship of eleven hundred toos. The boat stops here about two hours, and most of our passenger go achore in the small boats, out of which they get into caleches, and take a drive through the village. We were soon on our way down the river again, and still we were unwilling to lose any of the spiendid panorama which nature was ourselling toour admiring gaze. As we sail down the river the views seem still new to us, and we feel that we may never look upon them again.

Some of your readers may not know that the porpoises in the St. Lawrence and the Esquenay are entirely white. As editors are supposed to know everything you will please tell us why they are so. We were much interested in seeing them all around our boat showing their white bodies as they came up to breathe, or blow, as it is termed. As extending them all around our boat showing their white bodies as they came up to breathe, or blow, as it is termed. As extending them all wholes the replicable to be one of the most pleasant incidents of our voyage. The captain of the reach a common the state of the party here asse

int to see.
At length the fog lifted just as we were nearly out

mant to see.

At length the fog lifted just as we were nearly out of provisions, and we soon ran over to Riviere du Loop, where we replenished and proceeded on our way to Quebec. A gale o'vertook as just before night, which made many of us scawick, but this was soon over, and the next morning we were all in fine spirits, regretting way much that we were obliged to part with our juliy captain and our new made friends.

Quebec is always dull to an American, and now that the beautiful Parliament House is but an unsightly rain, it seems more quiet than over. They are now excavating the streets to put down water pipes, and have to dig some eight or ten feet through solid rock. In front of Sword's Hotel where we lodged, they were frequently blasting the rocks, warning the passers by of their danger by blowing a tin horn. The vicinity of Quebec is charming, and the historical associations of a city founds of 30 years ago, are full of interest. After visiting the riains of Abraham and the fortifications, and seeing all of the vicinity we could in a sejourn of three days we took the fine new steamer Montreal. Capt. Redofph, at two J. M., and arrived next movening in Montreal. After example, and the damplain on beautiful Coleman we took the ears for Rouse a Friest, and passed another delightful day on lake Champlain on beautiful extenser fulfed state. Capt. Fouter. Taking the care at Whitchall we arrived in freq in time for the boat to New York, and sever before have we experienced so much enjoyment in so short a time.

The less season to whet the Saguenay is from the 15th.

Our Beaufort Correspondence.

BEAUPORT, N. C., Aug. 21, 1855. Beaufo t as a Bathing Place—Importance of its Port in a Commercial Point of View-Its Facilities of Access-Raitroads in Progress-Scenery-Politics, &c., &c.

There are some facts connected with this pleasant place of summer resort which, as they may even tually prove of interest to the country at large, I shall endeavor to acquaint you with, in order that through the columns of your valuable journal they may become more generally known.

Reaufort is beautifully situated at the junction of wo small sounds, (Core and Bogue,) almost imme-diately upon the Atlantic; it has the best harbor in the Southern States, south of Norfolk, Va., on ac count partly of its contiguity to the ocean, and partly of its great depth of water. It is easy of access in any wind, commodious, perfectly safe, navi gable for the largest ships, and has long been known as a place of refuge for the coasting trade in time o danger. With all these advantages, it may be a matter of surprise to some that it has not become a place of greater importance in a commercial point of view; but the fact is that up to this time its mean

matter of surprise to some that it has not become a place of greater importance in a commercial poin of view; but the fact is that up to this time its acans of communication with the interior of the State have been so very inferior that the produce, etc. which ought to have centred here for adiponent has necessarily found an outlet elsewhere. This difficulty, however, is about being obviated by internal improvements, either completed or now going forward. The North Carolina Railroad, extending from Charlotte on the west, to Goldsboro' in the east, is continued to this place by means of the Atlantic and North Carolina road, which latter is now rapidly approaching completion. From Salisbory, on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, another road is to be run directly west through the Sine Ridge to the Tennessee line, where it will connect with the "labyrinth" of western roads, commanding thereby not only the entire produce of this state but also the greater part, if not the whole, of that of Tennessee, southern Kentucky, with other portions of the Mississippi Valley. The outlet that most of this produce will naturally seek will, in our opinion, be this one, inastanch as it is nearer than any other, and its advantages for shipping it hence are unsurpassed. The citizens of this State are fully alive to the fact that their products have long served to enrich the scaports of other States, particularly Charleston and Norfolk, and now, by diverting them from these channels to scaports of their own, they hope not only to throw wealth into the hands of their fellow-citizens but also to get the credit for their own exports, which herefore has not been accorded them.

You have doubliess long since ascertained the reault of the recent election in this State. The democrats have been in the main successful, having elected five Congressmen, while the Americane elected but three. I understand that the Americane elected by thereon the fort is situated, may frequently be seen parties of surf bathers who are in search of health,

Monuments in Virginia.

(From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. Aug 22.1

Yesterday morning the colossal bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson was elevated to its temporary pedestal on the lower pediment of the Capitol steps, and when the covering was removed, all present were delighted with its majestic beauty. It is in beautiful and perfect contrast with Henry. The latter sall action—the Jefferson is calm and grand repose. The one represents the fire and impetuosity of the impassioned orator—the other the deep thought and majestic composure of the master statesman. Both statues are great triumphs of genius, and, for true expression, grandeur, fidelity to life, and artistic and perfect execution in the minutest details, cannot be surpassed. Henry and Jefferson stand like the guardian Genii of Virginia's Capitol. They are both greatly and universally admired for their respective merits, and their erection will form an era in the history of our State and country. They have already produced a great sensation among the art critics of Europe. There the statue of Jefferson has been justly ranked with Michael Angelo's wonderful statue, emblematic of Thought!

The statue of Jefferson is taller than that of Henry, it represents the Sage of Monticello wrapped in the annule folds of a clock, gracefully failing around

Michael Angelo's wonderful statue, enthlematic of Thought!

The statue of Jefferson is taller than that of Henry. It represents the Sage of Monticello wrapped in the ample folds of a clook, gracefully failing around him, with the head slightly bent, as if in deep fixed thought. In his left hand (folded across his breast) he holds a scroil, inscribed '1776' (the Declaration of Independence). In his right hand, which lies a little below his chin, he grasps a pen. Jefferson is personated as meditating on the preparation of that immortal document, at which time he was thirty three years and three months of age. From "Tucker's little of Jefferson' we extract a notice of this great act in the drama of his life:—

From the time of the battle of lexington, in April, 1775, the public mind throughout America had been printing for a separation; and, in Vignia, the course pursued by Lord Daumore had for some time kept the people in a state of feverish signation, which provoked without intimidating and by a succession of indecisive skirmiles familiarized their units to scenes of war, and greatly increased their confidence in their own courage and mit hay resources.

The convention met for the fifth and last time in Williamsburg on the ods of war, and greatly increased their confidence in their own courage and mit hay resourced.

The convention met for the fifth and last time in Williamsburg on the ods of May, and on the lifth of May, 1776, it took the bold and decisive step of instructing their delegates in Congress to propose to the theory to declare the colonies independent of Great Britain, and the convention itself immediately staken to declaration of rights and a new constitution for Virginia. In obediments there is an assessibly for most of the state of freat Britain, and the convention itself immediately staken for propose to the first of creased their confidence in their own courage and military recovered.

The convention met for the fifth and last time in Williamsburg on the oth of May, and on the latts of May, 1716, it wok the bold and declaive step of instructing their delegates in Congress to propose to that body to declare the coinciles independent of Great Britain, and the convention itself momediately set about a declaration of rights and a new constitution for Virginia. In obesisence to these instructions, on Friday, the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee by the request of his colleagues, moved that the Congress should declare "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain as, and ought to be totally dissolved; that measures should immediately be taken for procuring the assistance of facign powers, and a confederation be formed to bind the colonies more closely together.

The consideration of the subject being postposed to the mat day, it was then haven up and debated on that day. Saturday and the following Monday, by Measure, Madamy, and the following the measure while to the first of the proposition; and by Measure, Wilson, Bohers in favor of the proposition; and by Measure, Wilson, Bohers in favor of the proposition; nowever, went rather to the time than to the measure itself. As any of the colonies, to with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet prepared for thus bold step, it was thought product to delay a decision for a short time, the lat of July but, mean while, to prevent unnecessary delay, a committee was appointed to prepare, by way of manifesto, a Declaration of Independence.

The committee rousisted of Thomas Jederson, John Adams of Massachusetta. Dr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, Boyer Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert to delay a decision for a short time, the lat of July but, mean while, to prevent unne

that it would alone be sufficient to keep that name fresh in the recollections of his countrymen to the latest posterity.

Before the original draught was submitted to the whole committee it was shown by its author to it. Franklin and Mr. Adams, both of whom contented themselves with two or three werbal alterations.

Accompanying the statues of Henry and Jefferson, two massive and beautiful bronze shields have arrived, representing the two sides of the Great Seal of Virginia. The following description of the Great Seal we copy from the journal of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention of Joly 5, 1716.—

Mr. George Macon from the committee appointed to decide a proper result for this commonwealth reported that the committee had accordingly prepared the following device thereof, which he read is his piece, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was again twice read and agreed to—

70 is greated in at the clerk's table, where the same was again twice read and agreed to—

70 is greated by a seal and agreed to be an Amanon resting on a year with one hand and holding a swood by the other, and treading on Transact represented by a man recorder by a coon fallent from the head, a broken claim in by left hand and accorded in his right.

In the exergent the ward words he are super spreams:

(as the exerce a group — Lawrence were the head of brother and undermeable the other.

Un the energies the ward and pictor.

On one side of her Carm with the corruscipia in one had one are of wheat in the other.

Un the energy these words is—

In the energy a, these words;—
figs Nosco and one pacy;
figs Nosco and one pacy;
figs Nosco and one pacy;
figs and that George Wythe and John Page. Eags, be
desired to experiment the engraving the and seal, and
to lake care that the same be growerly executed.
[By a legislative act of 1779, it was ordered that the
word "Princy measure" be inserted in the reverse of the
seal.]
In modelling the broaze shields, Mr. Crawford, in the energia, these words;

while preserving all the elements of the original has given them an exquisite heauty and grace of arrangement. The figure of the Genius of the Commonwealth, with a Phrygian cap and laurel wreak on the head, and a star shining on the brow, poisting down to the prostrate and writing form of Tyranny, is a classic and lovely personation. On the reverse shield, the velled form of Elernity, holding a burning globe, from whose fires a phemia rises, is full of grand expression; with her, the two ther figures, with their olive wreaths, sword, cornteopia, and crown of ears of wheat, form a beautiful group. These two magnificent shields will be placed at once on the granite monument.

The Recent Army Appointments.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEHALD.
In reading over a list of the recent appointments in the army, we were surprised to find so many civilians gaset-ted as full second lieutenants, while a class of cadets from the Military Academy were attached as brevet se cond lieutenants, without a single exception. We were the more surprised at this as both the President and the Secretary of War—the latter a graduate—profess the high-

est admiration for that institution.

These appointments were probably made rather to strengthen the administration by the distribution of its patronage than to promote the public interests, but we paironage than to promote the public interests, but we are not alone in this opinion—that they are not only unjust to the young gentlemen just graduated at the Military Academy, but injurious to the service and impolitic for the administration itself.

They are "unjust to the recent graduates," because They are "unjust to the recent graduates," because it has been the custom of the service for years and years, with very rare exceptions, to fill all vacancies in the second licutemants occurring near the time of graduation, from the graduating class; this year a large number of vacancies were known to crist, and the graduating class very naturally expected to be treated in the usual way; in fact, it was generally understood both by the case, and other cognisant of their existence, that these va-cancles were reserved especially for the graduating class; consequently their hopes were excited, their ambitton stimulated, and they looked forward with joyous hearts

and others cognisant of their existence, that these vacancies were reserved especially for the graduating class,
consequently their hopes were excited, their ambition
atimulated, and they looked forward with joyous hearts
to a career of unefalues to their country and honor tethemselves. They left the Academy, after four years of
patient toil, for their respective homes, with these hopes
and expectations ripened into almost certaintes, and
only to be cruelly and bitterly disappointed.

These appointments are "fujurious to the section," because the graduates of the Military Academy are better
qualified for officers, they are educated by the country for
that particular purpose they enter the Academy with the
intention of making the army their profession for life and
all their thoughts and aspirations and predilections run
that way. Now, it most certainly is for the interest of
the country that these young men should be encouraged,
that they may retain these feelings after they have received their diplomas; but this can hardly be expected of
every avenue to advancement is hiscked up by dead
weights, if every incentive to professional scale is coldly
withheld and political interest more highly priced than
size ting meett.

I et us now take the case of the recent graduates.

When they is in their respective regiments and find menplaced over them who have no knowledge whatever of
inscitlyity and obscuring them from advancement in their
legitimate profession, and condeming them to years of
inscitlyity and obscuring them from advancement to their
legitimate profession, and condeming them to years of
inscitlyity and obscurity, it is but natural that their
registrate profession, and condeming them to years of
inscitlyity and obscurity will be deprived of the services
of inscitlyity and obscurity will be deprived of these services
that they should feel indignat at the injustice
done them, and seek the callest opportunities for
enough the profession and while their labors more
amply recarded. Expected on their lab

life.

Before closing we ask, why have no non-commissioned officers been promoted? What has become of the late law of Congress providing for the: I set a dead letter? MILLIF.

A meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held on Thursday evening, all the members being present. The complaint of Hose Company No. 2 against No. 40 was taken up. The complaint is for rouning down. Several witnesses appeared, and testified to their belief of the malicious intent in running in.
Charles S. Perley, of Engine Company No. 44, made

complaint of John Miller, a member of the same com-pany, for using the apparatus for private purposes. The

pany, for using the apparatus for private purposes. The complaint was dismissed, on proof that the hose was lead only for the uses of the city.

In the matter of Mr. Houghton, appealing from the decision of Company No. 27, in expelling him, evidence was taken to show that he was slot at the time, and, on motion, order was made to return him as resigned instead of expelled.

Compaint of Hose Company No. 4 against No. 16, for ristors conduct was called, and, in evidence, denied, levelular reserved.

Mr. Jose Y. Cronz, a well known citizen, diel at his midence on Staten Iriand, last Thursday evening, at an condence on whaten leiand, last Thursday evening, at an advanced age. This gentleman was formerly an alderon of the First ward of this city, and was the bead of
the first ward of this city, and was the bead of
the first ward of the city, and was the bead of
the first of Cebra & Co. His death is much lancented.
Mr. Firsterms Mineau, of Philadelphia, who was tried
and acquitted in New Jersey, some years assoct on a
charge of killing a young man who had sectuoes Received
refer died of pellow ferser, on Remain last at the United
States Maying Hospital Portamouth. Mr. Mercer relarsected on the 22d of August impositately expected to
Portamouth, and before he started observed that "if was
duty which man owned to to his follow class, to avaid in
the time of pertinence. Mr. Mercer labored faithfully as
a variet, and was highly effected. He was a eight man,
and the son of Mr. Mercey, who for many years was
merchant of countrieux?.

Reves R Azeruz, action of the Vickshung WAS, dies

nerenant of couldwark.

Reves R. Astrona. echter of the Vicksburg WAG, dies on the led instant.

Died at Belgrade, Passener Norman, Faq., aged 53 years father of the present Governor of Maine.

THE ARIEL MURDER—The examination of the parties under arrest for the murder of Captain Payres, commonwed before the United States Commissioner in Charleston, on Monday. On behalf of George Andrews and Henry Glerard, there appeared Edward McCady, Fee, A. G. Megrath, Fee, J. W. Wilkinson, Enq., and J. G. Perssey, Eng. Con behalf of N. W. Lakeman, there appeared Aire. H. Brown, Eng. and R. C. Pressey, Eng. The Parties of the Captain Conference of the Captain Conference of the Captain Conference on the Captain Captain Conference on the Captain Captain Conference on the Captain Captai